

Throughout the New Year may happiness and abundance be yours

COFFMAN & OWEN
HARDWARE and TINNERS
PHONE NO. 279

THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

M. LEVIN
NEW and SECOND HAND
FURNITURE

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1906

NUMBER 241

Happy New Year

We extend to our many customers the best wishes for a Happy New Year. Thanking you for the many kind favors shown us, we are,
Respectfully,

Scott-Hoard Co.

TRAFFIC FRUSTRATED BY WRECK OF COAL TRAIN

Just as a Frisco coal train approached the South Canadian bridge 3 1/2 miles north of Francis at 8 o'clock Sunday morning one of the phalanges on the trucks of a big coal car broke off, and before the train could be stopped it plunged into the bridge, tore the timbers asunder and fourteen of the cars tumbled into the mud below. All but the engine, tender, caboose and two cars went down. Fortunately no one of the crew were injured.

It is reported a brakeman, off duty and returning from "a time" at Shawnee, was reposing in one of the coal cars which plunged into the river. Miraculously escaping injury, he sprang forth from the debris, blew the coal dust from his nostrils, flashed a bottle high in the air and shouted, "Have a drink on me!"

With the collapse of the phalanx a wreck more or less serious was inevitable, but by wrecking the bridge the disaster was double. Traffic on this division of the Frisco has been completely demoralized for over 24 hours. All the fast trains had to detour via Randolph and Haileyville.

The 9:40 passenger north bound out of Ada, got as far as Francis Sunday morning, and there it stuck for seven

hours before it could even get to the river and transfer to the south bound on the other side. The wrecking train going north to the bridge wreck had gotten wrecked itself on the way. By nightfall the transfer was rendered impossible, the baggage, women and children were taken across in farm wagons and the men floundered through the mud. Some Ada boys returning home say the water in the stream was very shallow but the mud was awful deep.

It is thought the bridge will be repaired and traffic restored this afternoon.

Miss Pontotoc

Born to H. M. Parkhurst and wife, Sunday morning, December 23, a girl. The young lady was the first to begin life in the first hotel erected in Ada and the first born in the new county since its creation. In honor of the last fact she has been christened, "Pontotoc." —Ada Democrat.

It is said of one of the new counties that "its chief taxable property is scenery," observes the Oklahoman. Obviously that county is not far distant from Ada. One can almost smell Sulphur.

To The Public

Please accept our thanks for your liberal patronage with which you have favored us. We assure you it has been fully appreciated. You will ever find us ready to serve you with the latest and best in the market.

C. J. Warren & Co.

35 KILLED; 60 INJURED IN COLLISION OF TRAINS

Washington, Dec. 31.—An appalling disaster occurred last night on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Terra Cotta, about three miles from this city, and about 35 persons were killed and over sixty injured, some of them so seriously that they are likely to die.

The accident was caused by the collision of train No. 66, due here at 6:05 from Frederick, Md., known as the Frederick Special, with a dead passenger equipment train of eight cars. Two hundred passengers were aboard the ill-fated train. The railroad officials late tonight were unable to assign any cause for the collision.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached this city all the ambulances available, with as many physicians as could be assembled, were sent to the scene. The dead bodies were found lying beside the track for a considerable distance. The wreck occurred at 6:39 p.m. A dense fog was prevailing and made objects perceptible but a few feet ahead.

It was impossible at first to determine the exact extent of the wreck. Those passengers in the forward coach

were but slightly bruised. Those who heard the groans of the dying and wounded did what they could to give aid. A number of the passengers walked to Brookland, three-fourths of a mile away. The moment the first of the survivors reached Brookland a general call was sent out for doctors and ambulances.

The ill-fated train runs only on Sundays, for the benefit of many Washingtonians who either have country places on the line or go to their relatives. It leaves Frederick at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and is scheduled to reach Washington at 6:05.

Election of Officers.

The annual election of officers of the Commercial Club will occur Tuesday night, January 1st, 1907. A full attendance is desired.

W. H. Ebey, Pres.
J. W. Dean, Sec.

TURN MINERAL LANDS TO BIG CORPORATIONS

Washington, Dec. 31.—A bill that will reflect the President's wish as to the disposition of the mineral lands in Indian Territory will be introduced in one or the other House of Congress early next month. The plan is the one conceived by Indian Commissioner Leupp. The President's espousal of this scheme and the determination to embody it in a bill are important, not only because they make it at least possible that this will be the solution of a perplexing problem of great moment to the people of the Southwest, but because the adoption of the plan would be an appreciable step toward Government ownership.

It is proposed, to convert the tribal title to these coal lands into a corporation by forming a stock company whose stock will be owned per capita by all who are on the citizenship rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. But, as Mr. Leupp has planned it, the Government would not relinquish its control of those properties, for the officers of the corporation would be, ex-officio, the President and the Secretary of Interior as treasurer and transfer agent, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as secretary, and these, with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Secretary of the Treasury and two members of the tribes, to be chosen by the stockholders, as directors.

The corporation would have a life of twenty-five years, subject to an extension by Congress. The corporation would have the right to manage the property absolutely, sell the surface of the segregated area and lease any unleased deposits for a term not exceeding the life of the corporation. The net income, of course, would be distributed among the stockholders, who would have the same rights as the stockholders of any other corporation, except that they could not sell, transfer or incumber their stock without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, acting as transfer agent.

"After paying expenses and reserving a prudent percentage for working capital," Mr. Leupp said, in explaining this plan, "the royalties and other income should be distributed in the form of dividends, thus completing the change of the whole business from a tribal communal basis, alien to our institutions and social order, to the basis of private ownership, on which substantially all great industrial enterprises are conducted."

"The advantages of the corporation plan are these: In the first place you would no longer treat with these Indians as tribes. You substitute a corporation. Such things as tribal ownership and tribal management of property are anomalies in this country. Corporate ownership and corporate management of property is the common, everyday thing. All big industrial enterprises are conducted by corporations. That is the primary advantage. You get away from the system that has no parallel anywhere else in our social or-

WARD THE WINNER

Lively Contest Over Endorsement for Stonewall Postoffice

There was an uncommonly big and spirited meeting of republicans at Stonewall Saturday night. The occasion was the gathering of the republican club to make endorsement of a successor to Postmistress Minnie Lillard who recently died.

In the running were A. H. Ward, W. E. Little and Mrs. J. L. Cart. The democrats were there also in numbers. While not allowed in the game they hung close to the side lines and rooted powerfully for Ward. Whether or not the democratic support was of effect, Mr. Ward won out by a handsome majority.

Mr. Ward is well known in Ada, where he formerly lived, and is a brother-in-law of Judge U. G. Winn. This endorsement is tantamount to the appointment, for the party's central and executive committees and the territorial committeeman will now add their endorsement to that of the Stonewall Club.

To Night—"For Home and Honor"

Angels Comedians will present, "For Home and Honor" a beautiful society comedy in 4 acts tonight. The company carry special scenery for the entire production and taken all in all it will be the most sumptuous production of the season. The costumes are said to be elaborate, costing several thousand dollars. The specialties are something new and novel.

This company gave us a week of the best entertainment Ada theater goers ever had last season, and this season the company is said to be better than last. Ladies free tonight if tickets are bought before 7 p.m.

You Mortgages

Remember if you want to renew a mortgage or record the News carries blank affidavits exhibiting mortgagor's interest.

6t 24I

W. L. Reed returned this morning from a business trip to Texas.

Miss Sallie Garman came in Sunday from Stratford where she is working on the Stratford Chronicle. She was on her way to Stonewall and will return to Stratford Tuesday.

AGEE'S Now Comes Our FINAL "Wind Up" Sale

Those who have already bought SUITS, OVERCOATS, SHOES, HATS, UNDERWEAR and other FURNISHINGS will do well to call around again--and we will make it to your interest to BUY AGAIN. And those who need a few more Shirts, Underwear or anything worn by man or boy, cannot afford to pass this QUIT BUSINESS Sale.

Simply call in, see our display. Everything is priced to move it quickly.

Yours,

GUS AGEE
West Main St. White Front

REPUBLICANS MET AND MERGED AT M'ALESTER

Robt. E. Cummings, one of the 23 members of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, was present for a few hours Saturday at the joint meeting of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory committees at South McAlester. Mr. Cummings insists the amalgamation of the two bodies was effected in the utmost harmony. Officers of the amalgamated state committee were elected as follows: Jake Hamon, of Lawton, Chairman; Grant Victor, of Vinita, vice chairman; O. A. Wells of Ardmore, secretary; Vernon Whiting, assistant secretary; W. L. McWilliams, of Miami, treasurer. As heretofore composed, Oklahoma has 28 commissioners and Indian Territory 23. Under the merger the east side's 23 will be allowed equal voting strength with the west side's 28.

Thus organized the combined committee will conduct the first state campaign. "By the time the campaign starts in earnest," avers Mr. Cummings, "the democrats will have made a big bunch of blunders—enough to give us ample campaign thunder to beat them over the head with."

Asked by the News reporter how the republicans would choose their nominees for offices, Mr. Cummings stated the committee took no definite action on this subject, but that the body will probably provide for nominating conventions made as representative as possible, beginning with precinct caucuses to select delegates.

Upon being reminded of the report that the organization perfected at

South McAlester was a complete victory for the "McGuire machine," Mr. Cummings scouted the idea, declaring that there was no factionalism in the meeting, that it was all heavenly harmony, notably a lovefeast, etc.

Pay For Election Officers

Charles H. Filson, disbursing agent for the Congressional appropriation for the conduct of the Constitutional convention and the two elections incident thereto received authority from Controller Ridgely of the Treasury Department to pay the officers of the various boards who conducted the election in the two territories on Nov. 6 last. They will be paid 5 cents a mile and at a rate of \$2 a day. There are 8,600 of these officers to be paid, including judges, clerks and inspectors.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Topelo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all the druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

TICKET No. 4,222

Held by M. B. Donaghey won the \$100 diamond ring given away Monday night—but we have others just as pretty.

Sprague Bros.
Pioneer Jewelers

Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MGR.

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Advertising rates on application

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

For United States Senator
HENRY M. FURMAN

For State Treasurer
J. A. MENEFEET

For Circuit Judge
EUGENE E. WHITE

For Sheriff
ROBERT NESTER
A. A. (GUS) BOBBITT
L. E. (LEM) MITCHELL
JAMES D. GAAR
J. D. (ED) FUSSELL

For County Clerk
C. A. (CHARLIE) POWERS
W. S. (SAM) KERR
H. WOODARD
M. E. DEW

For County Treasurer
J. C. GATES

For County Tax Assessor
C. C. CHARGIS
W. H. NETTLES

For County Coroner
DR. JOHN W. DAVENPORT

SELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS

POPULAR CHOICE OF HIGH OFFICIALS IN NEW STATE IS AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

An Address to the Democracy of Oklahoma by Henry M. Furman of Ada, I. T., Candidate for U. S. Senator.

To the Democracy of Oklahoma: By their votes in the race for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention the people rebuked and repudiated gag law, ring rule and machine politics in the republican party and clearly manifested their determination not to be mere assets in the pockets of trading politicians. The democratic campaign committee has responded to the demand of the people and has declared in favor of a primary election, in which the vote of one democrat will weigh as much as the vote of any other democrat in the nomination of all candidates for office from United States senators down to constables. It would be an insult to the integrity of the democrats in the constitutional convention to suppose that they will refuse to respond also to the clearly expressed wishes of the people and provide for primary elections for the nomination of all candidates, and thus take this matter out of the hands of trading politicians and place it exclusively in the hands of the people. The nomination is the seed selecting and planting time. The election is only the ratification of the nominations. The people are determined to select and plant their own seed. Ample authority is given the constitutional convention, in the Enabling Act, by special ordinance, to provide for primary elections for the nomination of candidates at the first election. Thomas Jefferson said: "Shall we kill the wolf at the door step or admit him into the home and then attempt to draw his fangs?" To the constitutional convention has been assigned the duty of killing the political machine wolf upon the door step. Let no one doubt but that the democrats in the convention will see that this is thoroughly done.

While it is important that all state and county offices should be filled with competent and honest men it would be a fatal mistake for the people to give all of their time and attention to the selection of state and county officers. It must be remembered that the corporations and trusts who are preying upon the people have their real seat of power outside the limits of the future state of Oklahoma. Therefore the state government will be largely unable to protect the people from their unlawful practices. This protection must be afforded by the congress of the United States. Therefore the people must see to it that none except the most competent and trustworthy are sent to congress and the senate of the United States. As I am a candidate for the United States senate I deem it but due that I should announce in time to give the people ample opportunity to inform themselves as to my past life and character and my ability to properly represent them. On these matters I invite the most searching investigation. I also deem it my duty to state my views upon national questions. The Constitution of the United States.

First-The constitution of the United States is a grant or delegation of power from the states, or the people, to the federal government. As to those powers granted or delegated by the constitution the United States is sovereign and supreme. All powers not delegated by the constitution of the United States to the United States or prohibited by the constitution to the states are reserved to the states

or the people, and as such undelegated or non-prohibited powers the states and the people are supreme.

If power not delegated by the constitution is needed by the United States, such power should not be usurped, but an amendment to the constitution, granting such power, should be submitted to the people, through the states, for ratification or rejection. This is necessary in order to prevent the United States government from becoming a strong, centralized and consolidated despotism, as is its present tendency.

The great trouble with us now is that the United States government has drifted too far from the people and is manifesting a growing disposition to exercise power not granted to it by the people in the constitution of the United States.

Protective Tariff.

Second-The protective tariff is the mother of trusts and monopolies. Home manufacturers being freed by our high tariff from foreign competition, through pools, rebates and trusts destroy home competition and compel the people to pay any price upon that they may see fit to place upon their products. This forces the people to purchase where they must pay the most.

Our country is the store house, the granary, and the smoke house of the world. We produce more corn, wheat, cotton, cattle and pork than we can consume. Therefore foreign markets regulate the prices which we receive for what our farmers produce. In other words, while the protective tariff forces our people to buy where they must pay the most, farmers sell where they must sell the cheapest. The manufacturer is protected from foreign competition, but our farmers are left in competition with the half fed and half clothed labor of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. I can understand how those who are protected by the tariff can claim that their prosperity is due to republican politics. But I cannot understand how our farmers are benefitted by this tariff. The good prices which the products of our farms have brought for the last few years are not due to the high tariff.

Causes of Good Prices.

The many wars which have occurred within the last few years have consumed and destroyed the products of labor and have quickened the energies of the world. All of these things have resulted in a great demand for what we produce. This has helped to raise prices. By way of illustration: It will be remembered that just before the war between England and the Dutch Republic in South Africa, the price of mules had gone down so low that it had ceased to become profitable to raise them. They were running wild upon the prairies. As soon as this war came on England found that she needed these same mules to transport her munitions of war and her soldiers across the plains of South Africa. So England sent more than \$20,000,000 to America to purchase mules with. Our people remember that within a few weeks, on account of this war, the price of our mules increased over three times in value. The tariff had nothing whatever to do with it. All of our other farm products have been increased in price to a greater or less degree by all of these wars.

In addition to this it must be remembered that within the last ten years we have had great discoveries of gold. This has increased the volume of money in circulation. This always increases prices.

Another matter must not be overlooked. Our farmers are learning not to load their crops at one time and at the market. Such a policy is sure to decrease prices. But our farmers are beginning to learn how to feed the market and are thus helping to keep prices high.

Wrong in Principle.

The government has no right to tax one section or one class to build up and enrich other sections or other classes. If there ever was a time when our infant industries needed protection that time has long since passed to exist. If they can compete with foreign manufacturers on foreign soil they certainly should do so on American soil. That they do so compete is conclusively shown by the



HENRY M. FURMAN.

hundreds of millions worth of manufactured goods which we ship abroad each year and which are sold in foreign countries in competition with foreign manufacturers. Americans should certainly have the right to purchase American made goods at home as cheaply as foreigners can and do purchase these same goods in foreign markets.

Railroads.

Third-Like men's passions, railroads are good servants but bad masters.

In one sense of the word they are the private property of those whose money built or purchased them. In another and broader sense they are common carriers and public highways, and therefore the entire public has an interest in and the right to a voice in their management. From the standpoint of the railroads they have the undisputed right to charge sufficient freight and passenger rates to enable the roads to pay a fair profit upon the investment actually and honestly made. This no intelligent

and honest man will deny. From the standpoint of the public, the railroads should treat all persons and sections with equal justice and should give to all equal opportunities. No person, class or section should be discriminated against. Not one single favor should be granted to any individual which is not also granted to the entire public. If one passenger rides free, all passengers should ride free. If one passenger on a train pays his fare then all passengers on that train will pay their fare.

It should always be borne in mind that railroads secure their charters and the great powers with which they are clothed solely upon the ground that they are common carriers and public highways. The same government which gave them life is in duty bound to see that they live up to their charter duties and obligations. That they have most shamefully disregarded their duties to the public and have conspired together and taken advantage of their charter powers to plunder the people is known to all. The question is as to the remedy for the evil. Congress can only deal with those railroads carrying interstate commerce. As to these, provision should be made for the most rigid investigation of all of the books and practices of the railroads. Every species of discrimination against any person or place, and every special favor extended to any person or place should be made a crime. The punishment should not be by fine. It is child's play to talk of punishing a corporation by a fine for an illegal act. This only makes the corporation live up a part of the stolen goods when it is caught. The remedy is imprisonment of every person who is a party to any act made criminal by law from the president of the corporation down to the humblest employee who takes any part in the transaction. The president or director of a railroad, who, already having more than he can afford, enters into a conspiracy to rob the people, is a bigger criminal and deserves greater punishment than the poor man who steals to satisfy his own hunger or the hunger of his wife and children. The law should be framed upon the idea that the bigger the offender the greater the crime and the more severe the punishment. Nothing except imprisonment will suffice.

These men who have caused the people and the business industries of this country as their legitimate prey, if all persons connected with a prohibited act are liable to be sent to prison, and if all the books and practices of railroads are investigated, it will be very difficult for a railroad to induce its employees to become parties to such a transaction. The president and directors of a railroad will hesitate long before incurring the liability of being sent to prison, especially if the law is so written as to afford immunity to those subordinates who may testify against them. I would oppose to the last any system of destructive legislation against railroads. But I would also resort to all needful measures to protect the poorest, humblest and weakest person in the country. The rich and the strong can largely protect themselves. It is the weak, the poor and the humble who need the strong arm of the law as their refuge and defense against corporate greed and the merciless, soulless, pitiless and crushing power of aggregate cash. At all hazards the rights of the people must be protected. If milder methods are not effective then stronger methods must be resorted to until full protection is afforded to the people. It should be constantly remembered that railroads could not get their charters were it not that they are necessary for the public good. Then the public good is the paramount consideration in dealing with them.

River Navigation.

Fourth—Congress should provide for a survey of Red river, up to the mouth of Washita river, and also of the Arkansas river, to determine if these streams can be made navigable. If this is possible it should be done. This would give us water competition with the railroads and would greatly cheapen freights. It would not only build up home markets but it would benefit all sections of the future state. I, for one, believe that the navigation of these two streams, for freight steamboats, is entirely practicable and an end will be accomplished. This is work for the United States to do.

Segregated Mineral Lands.

Fifth—Congress should enact laws permitting the Indians to sell their segregated mineral lands, surface rights and minerals to the future state.

The mineral could be reserved as a perpetual school fund, and leased to operators upon such terms as will prevent monopoly and insure protection to the miners. The surface rights should be sold to actual settlers.

This can be more speedily done by the state than by the Indians or the United States government. The Indian tribal governments will soon be totally dissolved. In justice to the Indians their affairs should be settled up.

They would rather get a smaller price and have it paid down than to wait indefinitely and get a greater sum.

This would be especially true if the state was the purchaser, for as citizens of the state they would share in the benefits of the purchase.

If the United States undertakes to sell the surface rights it is doubtful if a single person now alive would ever see the matter terminated.

Our experience with federal officers in charge of Indian affairs leads us to believe that they are more in favor of complicating conditions so as to perpetuate themselves in office than they are in trying to discharge duties expeditiously.

I am constitutionally opposed to long range government. It never was and never can be just and satisfactory.

The recent act of the secretary of the interior in withdrawing about four million acres of land in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations from allotment is in direct violation of treaties with the Indians and of statutes of the United States. It is the act of an arbitrary despot. The sooner we get rid of this self-constituted American czar, the better it will be for all concerned. If the state were the purchaser of these lands, they could be sold for a sufficient advance in price to pay for all waste lands and all expenses of sale. The towns situated on and near such lands would share in the sales from state officers. But

the man has never been in this section to whom the secretary of the interior would even give a respectful hearing. When he finds out what the people here want he appears to try to prevent them from getting it.

Restrictions on the Sale of Lands.

Sixth—All restrictions should be removed from the sale of all of the lands of freedmen. They are as competent to transact their business and sell their lands now as they ever will be.

Seventh—All restrictions should be removed from the sale of all of the lands of intermarried citizens. There never was the least reason for placing any restrictions upon any such lands.

Eighth—All restrictions upon the sale of the surplus lands of all adult Indians, except full bloods, should be removed.

Ninth—The matter of removing restrictions upon the lands of all other Indians should be taken from the secretary of the interior. As a matter of fact it is now in the hands of department clerks. It should be placed in the hands of the courts. The applicant could then bring his witnesses before the court and the matter could be publicly settled without unnecessary delay, anxiety and expense.

My Fellow Countrymen:

I am not the candidate of any section of any favored interest or of any combination. I am depending alone upon the support of the people whose only interest in politics comes from their earnest desire to secure the blessings of good government. I do not want and would not have the office unless it comes to me as the unbought expression of the good will and confidence of the intelligent liberty-loving and noble-hearted people among whom I live and who I am proud to be among my friends. In the democratic primaries you should see fit to endorse others. I will bow to your will and loyally support the candidates of your choice. The office that I seek belongs alone to the people. You are to nominate two senators in the primaries. These two senators will afterwards be elected by the legislature. According to the terms of the constitution of the United States the senators must be elected by the legislatures. But in your primaries you can and will settle this contest by your votes. Therefore these places belong to you. They are yours to give or yours to withhold. These are the most important positions within your gift. The duties to be discharged require the highest order of intellect, courage and honor. It is for you to decide who can serve you best. If you see fit to honor me with your support and make me one of your senators I will not only be proud of it as a manifestation of your confidence and good will, but I will dedicate my life to such a faithful discharge of the duties which it imposes as to hope to merit a continuance of your approval and support.

I will soon begin an active canvas of the future state. If possible I would like to speak in each section. But this will be impossible. Therefore, if I do not speak in your community please understand that it was from want of time and not want of disposition. Any friend who may be willing to assist me in distributing this address and other speeches which I will deliver will receive as many copies as he desires by writing to me at Ada.

Respectfully,
HENRY M. FURMAN.
Ada, I. T., January, 1907.

NEW STATE NEWS.

Cleveland has just dedicated a fine new Masonic temple.

Two residences at Shawnee were totally destroyed by fire recently, aggregating a loss of \$3,800.

The people of Oklahoma spent the holidays in Delegate Caudill style, trying to ascertain "where they are at."

R. S. Richardson, a negro who was trying to steal a ride, was run over and killed by a Rock Island passenger train at Shawnee.

It is no longer a question of how much corn, oats, broom corn and cotton the farmers can raise, but how much they can market.

Burglars entered a Lawton saloon one night recently and escaped with a few dollars and two hundred quarts of fine wines and liquors.

While repairing the eight-inch pipe line near Ramona, M. V. Jones was blown 20 feet in the air by the bursting of the pipe. His injuries are not serious.

The city council of Norman has granted a 50-year franchise over certain of the streets of the city to the Tecumseh, Guthrie and Norman Interurban electric line.

While making a coupling, J. M. McLaughlin, a Frisco brakeman, was caught between two cars at Chandler and seriously injured. He was removed to the Sapulpa hospital.

One of the natural gas companies at Blackwell suffered a disastrous fire during the holidays and the consumers who were depending upon the company for fuel were in serious straits.

The Miles Allen Mercantile establishment and a negro eating house at Meridian were destroyed by fire at a total loss of about \$8,000. Mr. Allen estimated his loss at \$8,500 and carried \$5,000 insurance.

Authorities over the country have been notified to look out for Private Tolpot, of Troop M, Thirteenth cavalry, who deserted from Fort Sill. The indications are that Tolpot has made good his escape.

Edison Phonograph

THE BEST TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

Every musical instrument and every tongue represented in one machine.

Prices \$10, \$20 and \$30. Sold on Easy Payments

G. M. RAMSEY
DRUGGIST

(Successor to Clark Drug Company.)

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank

Capital and Surplus \$63,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

Fresh Fruits and Candies

We have just received a new line of Fresh Fruits and Candies.

BEST OF EVERYTHING, our motto.

O. E. LANCASTER - P. O. News Stand

About Titles

In a recent Minnesota supreme court case Justice Flandrau, reviewing the labor and skill necessarily displayed in the compilation of an abstract, says: "The making of a perfect abstract of title to a piece of land with all the incumbrances which affect it, involves a great exercise of legal learning and careful research. The person preparing such an abstract must understand fully all the laws on the subject of conveyancing, descent and inheritance, uses and trusts, devises, and in fact every branch of the law that can affect real estate, in its various mutations from owner to owner, sometimes by operation of law, and again by act of the parties."

Your title is of first importance

Our Abstracts insure your title

Ada Title and Trust Co.

W. H. EBEL, President.

OTIS B. WEAVER

Dec. 20th

The day to begin to deliver those beautiful calendars to all who have registered at the bank. If you have not already done so you should register at once so as to receive one.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

LOCAL NEWS

R. H. Gambill and wife went to Stonewall Sunday to visit relatives.

W. W. Higgins after a short visit here returned to his home at Ft Worth Texas.

Carlton Weaver went to Konawa this p. m. He will return tomorrow.

We handle everything in the magazine line. All kinds of newspapers on hand fresh from the press. Post Office News Stand. 230 tf

Charlie Braddy returned Saturday evening from several weeks visit with relatives in Texas.

Dr. Redwine of Guthrie was a visitor in our city today.

FOR RENT—Two or three rooms for light house-keeping or bed rooms on East 17th street. Mrs. E. Onley. 241 6t

Miss Blanch Chilcott returned this morning from a weeks visit with her parents at Fitzhugh.

Sid Maddox came over from Calvin Saturday evening and visited friends here Sunday.

S. G. Ashbaugh went to Shawnee Saturday to visit over Sunday with his family returning to Ada this noon.

Rev. T. L. Rippey returned Saturday from El Reno, Ok., where he had been visiting relatives for a few days.

A few good hands to work on brick yard; steady work; \$1.50 per day. 238-3t

J. C. Meaders and wife returned Sunday from a weeks visit with relatives at Sulphur Springs, Texas.

M. A. Hardin and family moved today to their home on West 12th street.

Miss Lillian Reed returned from a weeks visit with friends at Durant.

Adair returned last night from Akia. Mrs. Adair will probably return tomorrow and bring her daughter Mrs. Skinner with her for a visit.

T. J. Jackson has returned from a visit with his brother at Plano, Texas.

A nice line of drummer's samples in silk mufflers, scarfs and handkerchiefs at wholesale prices until January 1st, at Westcott's. 238-3t

W. A. Hollfield went to Konawa Saturday evening returning home this noon.

Mrs. L. C. Crowder returned Sunday from a few days visit with friends at Davis.

E. L. Steed went to Holdenville on business today.

Mrs. Ivy Foster returned Sunday from a month's visit with her parents at Ryan, Texas.

Miss Amanda Gallaher went to Konawa this afternoon to assist in a special sale at Jim Walsh's store at that place this week.

J. B. Stewart and family, who have been living northwest of Ada, have moved to the property on West 6th street in North Ada that they purchased a few weeks ago.

Pine Salve Carbonized, acts like a poultice; highly antiseptic, extensively used for Eczema or chapped hands and lips, cuts, burns.—G.M. Ramsey, drug-gost. 1m

A Lucky Purchase

SAVE \$1.00 A PAIR

We have just received a large shipment of Sample Shoes which we are putting on sale for less money than other merchants can buy them. We have these samples in all the fine grades of shoes in Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's in nothing but the latest styles.

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man



BEST FOR BISCUIT

BEST FOR PASTRY

For sale by R. S. TOBIN

Ada Opera House

One Week, Commencing Monday Night Dec. 31st

Angell's Comedians

December 31st

The Good Show

SPECIAL SCENERY,
HANDSOME COSTUMES,
NEW SPECIALTIES

SPECIAL LADIES' TICKET

One FREE ticket for ladies will be given with every ticket sold before 7 p. m. day of show.

Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c.

A Miraculous Cure.

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed. 50c and \$1 at F. Z. Holley and G. M. Ramsey's drug store.

Early to Bed

and early to rise: makes one healthy, happy and wise—especially if you take Herbine before retiring. A positive cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs. S. Columbia, Tenn. writes: "I always keep a supply of your Herbine on hand. Am so pleased with the relief it gives in constipation and all liver complaints, that words can't express my appreciation.

TIME CARD

FRISCO SYSTEM Ada, Ind. Ter.

Effective Dec. 16, 1906.

Eastbound:

No. 512 Eastern Express 9:40 a. m.
No. 510 Meteor 5:02 p. m.

No. 504 St. Louis & K. C. Pas. 11:50 p. m.

No. 542 Local Freight 3:45 p. m.

Westbound:

No. 509 Meteor 8:07 a. m.

No. 513 Sherman Express 10:28 a. m.

No. 511 Texas Passenger 7:23 p. m.

No. 541 Local Freight 7:30 a. m.

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.

DR. CORDELIA FOUTZ

OSTEOPATH
With Mrs. S. M. White,
corner 13th and Townsend.

Telephone No. 245.

ADA, IND. TER.

FURMAN & CROXTON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and

Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

GALBRAITH & MCKEOWN

LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank

Ada, Ind. Ter.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

Why Not Clothing for the Man's and Young Man's Gift?

EVER THINK OF THAT? A practical, useful and serviceable gift like a new suit or overcoat will be a lasting remembrance of your esteem and good will—and give infinite satisfaction to the recipient. Our Holiday sale of Michael Stern's Fine Clothing is at cut prices.

OUR ASSORTMENT IN CLOTHING IS THE LARGEST IN ADA. NOTICE OUR PRICES.

Our \$14 Suits marked to - - \$10.00

Our \$15 Suits marked to - - \$11.50

Our \$10 Suits marked to - - \$7.50

Our \$5 Beaver Overcoats marked to - \$3.25

Our \$7 to \$8 Overcoats marked to - \$4.95

Our \$12.50 Overcoats Marked to - \$9.50

Our \$11.50 Cravette Coats - \$8.75

Our Boys' and Children's Suits have been reduced in proportion

Just received a nice line of Holiday Presents. Come and see the exceptional values in Cravats, Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers, Half Hose and a large variety of up-to-date Hats, at prices you can't match elsewhere.

I. HARRIS

The Leading Clothing House in Ada

The Ada Nurseries

Cales Bros. & Hughes, Props.

Our stock consists of all the leading varieties of peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry and apricot trees. A full line of berry and small fruit plants. Thirty varieties of everblooming roses. A nice line of flowering shrubs, vines, evergreens, etc. A dozen varieties of ornamental shade trees. Do you believe in patronizing home industries? Then let us at least figure on your bill. Our stock is first class and our prices are right. See us before you buy. We can save you money.

Nurseries located at extreme west end of 17th St.

COAL!

We now have a supply of McALESTER LUMP Coal. It will be sold at \$7.00 per ton. CASH. No credit extended to anyone; drivers will collect.

CRYSTAL ICE and COAL COMPANY

HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S INTERVERINE PILLS

The great iron and tonic pill and restorative for men and women produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renewes the normal vigor, bringing health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists, or we will mail it securely wrapped on recieing of price, \$1.60 per box.

After using 6 boxes for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

Dr. T. W. Chadwick

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.



Is located permanently at the City Liv-
ery barn. He is prepared to treat all
kinds diseases of stock and operate on
all kinds of blemishes, also to cut or
extract any tooth in your horse's head.
Notice your horse's teeth or bring him
to me. I make examinations free at
barn. Come and see me at barn or
phone No. 2.

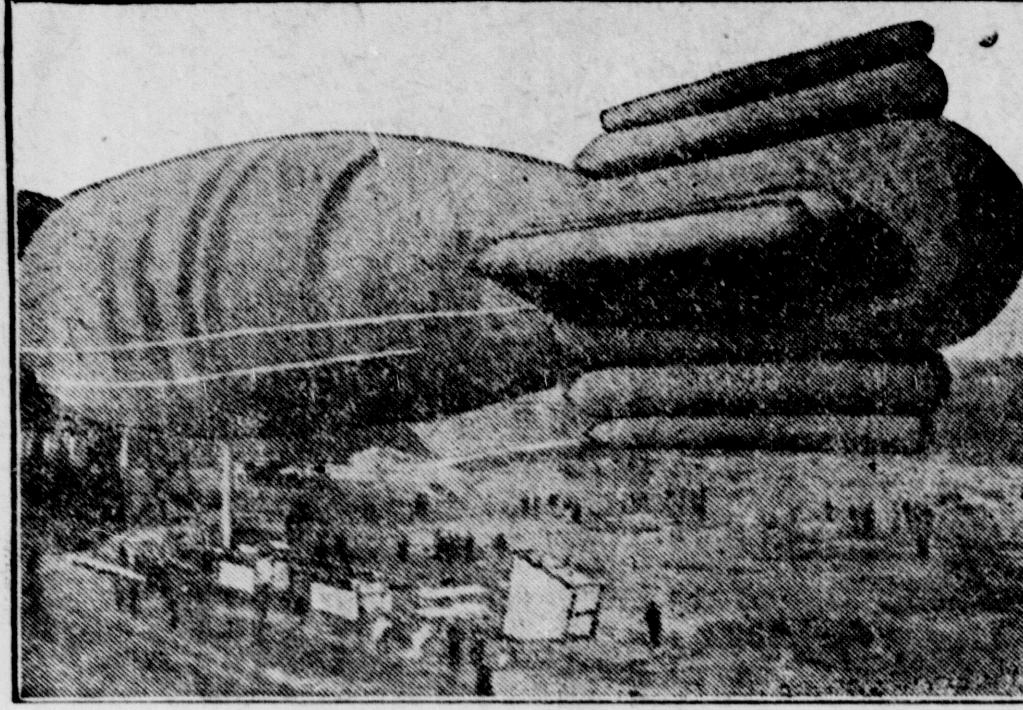
The Nickel Store

Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same, I remain yours respectfully

S.M. SHAW

The Nickel Store

New Dirigible Flying-Machine.



M. Deutsch, the giver of the great prize for ballooning, is experimenting with an extraordinary new aerostat, the "Ville de Paris." The machine consists of eight separate balloons arranged in the form of a cross. The balloon is driven by a four-cylinder 70-h p. motor. The screw is of an entirely new design. Its vanes are left quite free, and arrange themselves at a required angle as they revolve.

PLAN AN ADAMLESS EDEN.

WIDOWS UNITE TO RESIST MEN'S WILES.

Union Is Formed at Chicago and Application for a Charter Made—Rich Members Will Supply Building Fund.

Chicago.—The widows of Chicago, or, rather, a progressive portion of them, have organized to protect themselves from married men, triflers and the economic stress due to living the artificial life. An application for a charter for the Widows' association has been made.

The object of the association is to provide a sort of a community home for widows, where they can have more freedom than in hotels and boarding houses and more congenial company than they can have in their flats or homes. As many of the widows have children, widows with children will be welcome in the home. Because of the "little encumbrances" they now find themselves boycotted by hotels and flinty landlords. This is one of the crying evils that the association is to remove.

Only real widows are eligible to membership in the organization. Divorcees and grass widows are barred.

The candidate for membership, be she young and pretty or old and plain, must produce evidence that "he" is dead for keeps. A death certificate may be required by the by-laws.

The widows have discovered that married men consider widows their prey.

The rules governing the home will seek to prevent men from sailing under false colors. No married men

will be allowed to make sentimental calls on widows. But married men friends may call if accompanied by their wives.

There is a class of unmarried men whom the widows put down as triflers,

who will not be welcome in the home.

Experienced widows can always tell a trifler, but real young widows are pie for him. The organization is intended to assist all members, and the experienced widow will see to it that the young and inexperienced are not fooled by the different species of male.

Mrs. Emelia Tenny is president of

the Widows' association. Mrs. Emma Field is vice president, and Mrs. Emma Wassergard is the secretary. There are 50 other widows in the combination. The majority of them are under 35. While they will not discourage Cupid they will see that there is no whirlwind marriage panic.

The moment a member marries she ceases to be a member. The social side of the home will be a feature. There will be assembly room for entertainments, reception room, a ball room, library, play rooms and grounds for the children, and everything that modern conditions require in the way of convenience and sanitary regulations.

The money to build will be subscribed by rich widows who have the betterment of their sisters at heart.

There will be an initiation fee of \$5,

but the community of interest plan to pay expenses has not yet been adopted.

"We want the organization to mean something," said Mrs. Tenney. "I was left a widow with three children, and I found myself boycotted on every side because of my children. It required a hard struggle outside of the money side of the question to educate them. We propose to have widows educate their children where they will be surrounded by the best influences."

The members may work outside or inside the home and there will be a fine nursery where children will be given every attention.

Thousands of widows could now earn good livings for themselves if they could only find a place where their children could be properly cared for while they were at work."

Paris to Be Lighted By River.

Paris in the future may be lighted by electricity generated by an artificial Niagara 225 miles away. The municipal council has a scheme to construct a great dam 210 feet high on the Rhone at Seyssel, near Geneva, and to generate electric power by the artificial falls thus created. The city will be illuminated, so to speak, by water power. The project, which will cost \$12,000,000, was originated by Monsieur Mahl, who, with four other Parisian experts, is now in Geneva as a commission to examine and report on the project.

A Fortune Paid for Luxuries.

Goods Worth \$100,000,000 Purchased Abroad During 1906.

Washington.—Luxuries costing \$100,000,000 were purchased by the United States from abroad during the fiscal year 1906, according to tabulations of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. These luxuries are classified as diamonds and other precious stones, of which \$40,000,000 worth were imported; laces, edgings, embroideries and ribbons, \$10,000,000; feathers, natural and artificial, \$7,000,000; champagne, \$6,000,000; and miscellaneous articles, such as perfumeries, toilet articles, smokers' paraphernalia and

opium. Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes of the value of \$25,000,000 were imported.

This is more than double the amount spent abroad for such articles a decade ago. The largest increase in the list is said to be in diamonds, as the value in 1896 did not reach \$8,000,000. Opium for smoking of the value of \$1,250,000 was imported in the fiscal year just ended, compared with \$75,000 in 1896.

The bulk of things classed as luxuries, other than tobacco, came from Europe and the diamonds from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Ninety-five per cent. of the imported tobacco for cigar wrappers grew in Sumatra.

Plan a World's Horse Show.

International Exhibition at London Projected for 1907.

New York.—A meeting of prominent horsemen called together by James T. Hyde, assistant secretary of the National Horse Show Association of America, to discuss the question of the proposed international horse show to be held in London June 7 to 13, inclusive, next year, took place here, the other day.

A committee consisting of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John Gerken and James T. Hyde was appointed to select a suitable committee which will have charge of the arrangements so far as American exhibitors are concerned.

Mr. Hyde said that the American directors of the international horse show syndicate were Clarence H. Mackay, Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt, with Adam Beck, M. P., as the Canadian director.

The show will be held at the Olympia, which is in the West Kensington part of London and which Mr. Hyde

Skeleton of a Horse.

TO BE USED TO SHOW ACTUAL ARTICULATION IN LIFE.

Bones of the Dead Pacer Sysonby Being Mounter for the American Museum of Natural History.

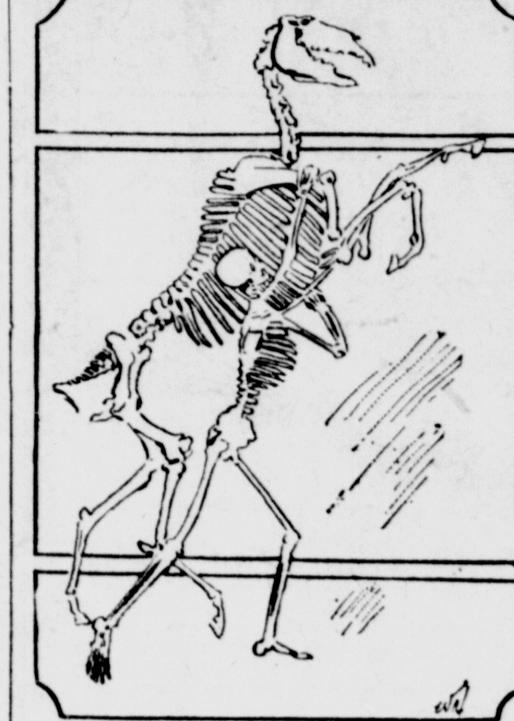
James R. Keene, the owner of the famous racer Sysonby, which died a few months ago, has had the skeleton prepared for public display at the American Museum of Natural History at New York city. In the horse alcove on the fourth floor of the museum there are already several specimens of the equine skeleton. In accordance with the scheme of the management to prepare specimens to portray active life, each of these is mounted so as to typify some characteristic phase of the life of the horse or of its history. So Sysonby, when placed on public view, will be shown galloping, arranged to suggest the wonderful speed he showed on the track. The bones of the great stallion after their long preparation are now disarticulated in the laboratory of Dr. S. H. Chubb, who is in charge of this particular phase of the museum's activity. When the work of mounting them will be begun is not yet determined. It will be some months before they are prepared for public display.

Those who have not seen the specimens displayed in the great museum cannot fully appreciate the effect of their novel treatment. Each exhibit placed on view there is immeasurably enhanced by this suggestion of animation. Birds in their cries, beasts in their lairs, and reptiles in their nests are made to picture life as nearly as the dead reproduction can. This idea is not surprising, but to employ the plan in the mounting of skeletons is certainly highly ingenious and strikingly effective. It is amazing what the framework of the animal can tell when, by careful study, each part is made to suggest its function in actual life.

An instance will serve for illustration. The draught horse, beast of burden, molded on powerful, heavy lines, trained to drag great weight, automatically adjusts its body to its task, so that each part with the greatest economy of effort produces the greatest resultant force. When the right hind leg is set firmly, its broad hips lowered, its body swerved to the right to bring its massive shoulders in direct line for freest action, with head to right and lowered, every muscle is set for the greatest strain. So, too, is its frame. The skeleton of the horse, when set up thus in action, shows the hind leg, the lowered, flattened pelvis, the arched and curved

vertebrae swinging to the side, the shoulders hunched and neck bent—each bone, in short, true to life—in the position it would occupy when actually engaged in such action. So also the skeleton of a pony, set as if grazing, is truthful to the minutest detail. Everything else that is placed on view shows the same painstaking effort, and the effect is truly amazing.

As striking a display as any to be found in the museum is the combined figures of horse and man. "Man and His Friend" it is called, and it is set up to illustrate the subjugation of the horse by man after the animal had reached its present form of development. The skeleton of the horse is erected on hind legs, rearing as in fear of the figure by its side. The



Man and His Friend Compared.

human frame walks beside, with hand uplifted, evidently holding the bridle and restraining the mad plunges of the animal. Each bone tells plainly the story of its purpose to those who care to seek its meaning.

So Sysonby will tell his tale. While to the unthinking his frame will serve

merely to recall his prowess, the student will find it of greatest interest.

Posed as galloping, the agility and easy grace of his movements will be in evidence rather than the power which the figure of the draught horse typifies. The power will be there, but subserving the suggestion of speed. There will be conservation of strength and nervous, racking energy in its application to attain the swiftest flight; the eager tenseness which drives the modern race horse at its greatest pace for short stretches, surpassing all achievements of the tauri monarchs of the past, though lacking, perhaps, the stamina that carried the great horses of old over long distances unwearyed.

SEE MONEY IN ZEBROIDS.

The attempt has been made over in Germany with some degree of success of raising a breed of animals known as zebroids, which is a cross between the wild zebras of Africa and the domestic mule or horse, but the breeding of these strange animals has never been anything more than an interesting curiosity.

Now an American proposes to go into the business of breeding the animals for practical purposes, claiming that they have such superior points over the horse and the mule, both as to length of life and hardness, that they will command high prices and be in much demand.

At his country place at Rye, N. Y., Warren M. Van Norden, a New York banker, has established his zebroid farm. In temporary quarters in one barn are three zebras, said to be among the finest of their species ever brought to this country.

One of them is declared to be a genuine Grey's zebra, from Abyssinia, and this animal alone is valued by Mr. Van Norden at \$5,000. The other two zebras belong to what is known as the Bohemian class.

Two more, equally as valuable as those now in Rye, have been captured for Mr. Van Norden, and will be shipped to this country early next spring. These animals are about six years old, and, inasmuch as the life of the average zebra is about 50 years, they are as yet mere babies, and are full of more life and tricks than young colts.

So much for the zebra parents of the zebroids. Their parents on the other side will range from a full-blooded Arabian mare down to little burro jennies, through a list of horseflesh including piebald, hackney and mustang.

In speaking of the zebroid, Mr. Van Norden says: "The zebroid makes an excellent all-around animal for domestic use, and I hope to introduce it in this country. It is already used in South Africa, where it has given satis-

faction. I cannot say just how speedy the zebroid will be, but those I shall raise will be from the finest stock, especially suited for driving purposes.

These animals are much more strong and vigorous than the horse, and live about twice as long. They will rank with any of the horses in general use to-day, and in value will range from \$800 to \$1,000. They will be very tough and able to endure twice the hardship the average horse can stand."

The zebroids will owe their appearance in this country, however, not so much to Mr. Van Norden's desire to raise them for themselves alone as to his determination to solve the problem of telegony. He is determined to demonstrate whether it is real, as breeders of blooded stock assert, or whether it is a vagary of the breeder's mind, as scientists declare. Explaining the object of his undertaking, Mr. Van Norden said:

"All breeders believe in telegony. It has always been their claim that if a female animal is bred to one of a different species but of the same family and is afterward bred to one of her own species the second offspring will show resemblance to the first sire. Opposed to the claim of the breeders is that of the scientists, who say there is no such thing as telegony, and that the breeders are mistaken in their diagnosis. A man who stands near the head of the scientists in their contention that there is nothing in the breeders' fear of telegony is Prof. W. Ewart of Edinburgh university, and it has always been their claim that if a female animal is bred to one of a different species but of the same family and is afterward bred to one of her own species the second offspring will show resemblance to the first sire. Opposed to the claim of the breeders is that of the scientists, who say there is no such thing as telegony, and that the breeders are mistaken in their diagnosis. 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